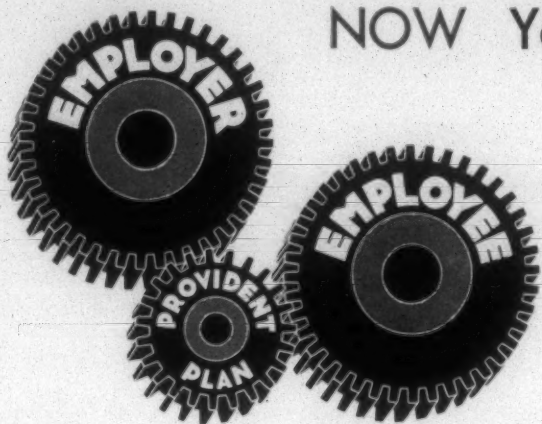


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 54

July 28, 1938

No. 22



NOW You Can Have an Employee Protection Plan Geared to the Actual Needs of Your Own Plant

Such an Employee Protection Plan, "geared to your needs" can help solve financial burdens of employees—without cost to employers—by meeting the extra expenses caused by—

- *Death in family*
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- *Hospitalization or operation when necessary*
- *Aiding dependents upon death of employee*

Backed by more than a half-century of experience in developing Employee Protection Plans, the Provident is able to offer you an unusually flexible service.

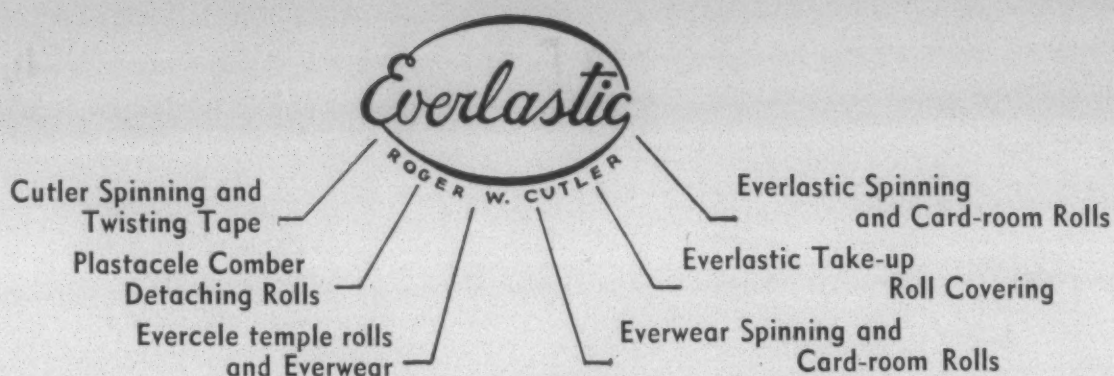
Such comprehensive employee protection plans can be actually geared to the needs of your particular plant.

We will be glad to study those needs and present for your approval a suggested plan without obligating you in the least.

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CUTLER SPINNING AND TWISTING TAPE

October 2, 1932 —First experimental installation—
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February 4, 1937—First commercial installation—Pied-
mont, S. C.

June 1, 1938 —Our first six commercial installations
are still running after 40% longer
life than standard tape.

February, 1937, to June, 1938—1,250,000 spindles cov-
ered. Average results obtained:

1. 15c a spindle annual power saving.
2. 200 r.p.m. spindle speed increase.
3. 1½% yarn production increase.
4. Greater durability than standard tapes.

PLASTACELE COMBER DETACHING ROLLS

First installation at Austell, Ga., in 1930. Since that time the rolls have run triple shift to date without wear, without surface finishes of any kind, and without any lap-up.

EVERCELE (Koroseal) TEMPLE ROLLS

These rolls have longer life and a more efficient hold on the cloth than any other temple rolls on the market. They do not choke or swell on acetate fabrics. Price on contract, 20c each. (Allowance made on returned useable ferrules.)

EVERWEAR TEMPLE ROLLS

These EVERWEAR temple rolls possess every good quality of Evercele and, in addition, have greater durability. Contract price on request. Orders accepted for August delivery.

EVERLASTIC SPINNING-ROOM AND CARD-ROOM ROLL COVERS

ODORLESS EVERLASTIC

is now available! The principal objection to Everlastic roll covering, that of odor, has been completely overcome, and the finest roll cover on the market is now available in odorless form. The record of Everlastic to date is five years on front-line spinning (still in operation) and five years on front-line slubbers without buffing (a permanent installation).

EVERLASTIC TAKE-UP ROLL COVERING

For rayon and silk looms. The record to date is five years, and the covers are still in service.

EVERWEAR SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM ROLLS

Mills which prefer a thermoplastic roll cover will soon be in a position to purchase Everwear covers at a price twenty percent lower than that of the thermoplastic roll covers now on the market.

ROGER W. CUTLER

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Byrd Miller, Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

WOODSIDE BUILDING, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Southern Take-up Roll Agent

M. Bradford Hodges, P. O. Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

Slums in Shadow of Great Steel Plant

By Harry Ashmore

Author's Note: This is the second of a series of six articles by a Southern newspaper man who wondered about the many attacks made upon the industrial South by Northern newspapers and magazines and went into the Deep North to see how they managed to cast the first stone. The author does not present the facts in these articles as typical of the entire section; they are designed to show that low wages, long hours, and primitive working conditions can be found anywhere, and to prove the obvious fallacies of the Southern "surveys.")

Bethlehem, Pa.—The Lehigh Valley is beautiful at this time of the year.

You drive along through rolling country dotted with neat little farms and then you come over a hill and look down into the valley and see Bethlehem stretched out before you.

The Bethlehem Steel Works stretch for three miles down the valley, great stacks rising against the sky. The hills are green, and as you drive into the city the streets you pass through are broad and there are trees.

If you passed right on through, your impression would probably be that it is a peaceful, quiet city and an ideal place to live. For a steel town it is remarkably clean.

Side Street Scenes

But if you get down on the side streets that run off Third Street and out into the suburban sections off the beaten path, you find another story, and one that is not so pleasant.

You find squalor and filth and depravity in the very heart of the town's business district. You find hovels almost leaning against the high fence that surrounds the Bethlehem Steel Works.

The recession that has the rest of the country in its clutches has reached the steel industry too, and parts of the great plant are shut down altogether, while others are running only one or two days a week.

Wages were pretty good at the steel plant before curtailment came. Even the embattled Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which has campaigned futilely up and down the valley for over a year in the battle against Little Steel, admits that. The minimum pay runs around four dollars a day, and all the union is agitating for is recognition.

The Scene Changes

When the average person thinks of Bethlehem he thinks of steel, but steel is only half the picture. It dominates the town, but there are as many workers engaged

in other manufacturing as there are in the manufacture of steel.

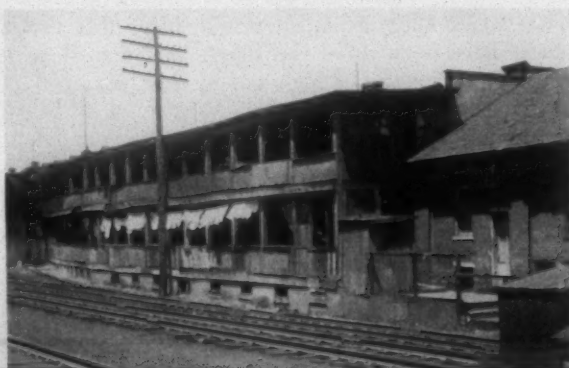
In the other industries the picture swings to the other extreme. You can find wages running as low as two dollars a week in the sweatshops that crowd Bethlehem's alleys. And you can find the slums that always go hand in hand with sweatshops.

Up a narrow little street there is a broken down old loft building. It is three stories high and the stairs shake beneath you as you go up to the third floor. There you find a long room where 200 girls, their ages ranging from sixteen years upward, labor over purse-frames. The windows are covered with grime, not a breath of air stirs there, and the sweat drips steadily off the girls' brows as they bend over their work.

You don't get to stay long and look, for you are hardly inside the door before a young fellow, his bare arms gleaming with sweat, comes up and asks you your business. He tells you sight-seeing is not allowed and escorts you to the door.

Down in the street below you find a crowd of girls. They look just like the ones you saw upstairs, most of them are dark skinned and foreign looking and all of them are young.

They are glad to talk, for they are pickets, out on strike against the dress factory that occupies the ground floor. They are trying to get a \$12 minimum guarantee for their piece work jobs, but they don't have any real hope of getting it. Not even the slender young fellow with the dark jaw who works for the union and serves as picket captain has much hope of getting anything like that.



Hundreds of families jam into this tenement in the very shadow of Bethlehem's downtown business district. Residents have an inspiring view of the railroad tracks that run by their front doors and the hat factory across the way.

The Lady Talks

One of the girls tells her story. She is a big, buxom Polish girl with fire in her dark eyes and a trace of an accent. She looks like she might be seventeen years old, not over that.

"None of us mind this strike. We been out seven weeks now and we like it. Hell, we wasn't getting but six dollars a week when we was working. Now the union is paying us four dollars a week to picket the dump and we get our meals free and don't have to do no work."

"You can't teach them kids nothing," the picket captain says, leaning against the building and lighting a cigarette. "They're the toughest people to organize I ever saw."

"You see this town is full of foreigners. Most of the men work in the steel mill, and they make pretty good money, but they have so damn many children they can't feed them all. There is 31 nationalities in Bethlehem."

"They all got eight or ten kids. The boys get whatever work they can do out at the plant and the girls all go to work in these sweatshops. They don't make no money—four, six or eight bucks, maybe, a week."

Here's the Reason

"That's why Bethlehem has got so many sweatshops. You can come in here and open one up for practically nothing. You get one of these lofts rented without having to pay in advance and you buy a lot of second-hand machinery on credit, and get a bunch of girls to come in and work for six weeks before you have to pay them a dime. You tell 'em they're learning all that time."

"Why, I heard about a fellow who came down here from New York and opened a hat factory and run a year without paying out a dime for labor. He told the girls he would try them out for six weeks and if they was satisfactory he would give them a paying job at the end of that time. Nobody was ever satisfactory and at the end of every six weeks he got himself a new set of workers and started over."

"Gee, you know I think sometimes if I could get my hands on a couple of hundred bucks I'd go into business myself. It's a sweet racket."

The homes of these girls are as pathetic hovels as you'll find anywhere. Many of them are rickety old wooden tenements that house as many as a hundred families.

For instance, there is the building that sprawls in the shadow of the office buildings of downtown Bethlehem. It is a block long, facing on a railroad so that the entrances have to be from the streets that run along its sides. It is two stories high and at least 50 years old. Rotten boards are falling off its porches and the sun rarely reaches it, but smoke from the engines that thunder within a few feet of it and from the steel plant a few blocks away waft through its rooms. Its tenants average four to a room.

By the Gas Works

And then there's the development out at the edge of town near the coke plant. There's some sun and air there, but very little vegetation. A big pile of cinders dominates the landscape and there is the eternal stench of gas from the plant that makes your eyes water and gets

into your nose. And there you find the houses equipped with outdoor toilets, not the new sanitary WPA type, but old-fashioned outhouses.

In Bethlehem many steel workers make good money and supplement their incomes with the few extra dollars their daughters pick up in the sweatshops, but even in good times their money doesn't buy much in the way of living comforts.

The houses they live in are tenements and their dirty linen flaps in the breeze along the side streets of the town. They can look at the green mountains in the distance if they like but they live in ram-shackle houses that stand row on row down by the steel works.

Bethlehem is distinctly and definitely not a union town. The S. W. O. C. has battled long and hard there and months ago they put in an application for a C. I. O. election but the management has managed to stall them off.

There's a saying among the organizers when they speak of Little Steel and the failure of the C. I. O. to organize it, "It ain't Tom Girdler and it ain't none of the rest, it's Eugene Grace of Bethlehem Steel that's holding us up."

Eugene Stands Fast

And it may well be, if the stories that circulate around the town are true. They tell of the time last Summer when a strike threatened up and down the valley. Bethlehem's management moved in beds and food and sounded out sentiment among the workers. Arrangements were made, the story goes, to keep the loyal ones in the plant and keep it operating and let the strikers picket to their hearts' content.

There can't be much doubt about the fence that surrounds the plant. It looks like an innocent board fence, but the back of it is criss-crossed with steel girders that would defy an army tank. And the gates to the plant are manned by uniformed plant police who maintain sentry posts there resembling those at the gates to an army post. They stay on duty 24 hours a day.

It seems that the methods Southern manufacturers employ to resist unionization, generally deplored in the North as reactionary and unfair are far from original. They have thought of everything in Bethlehem, even the practice of sending labor spies into the plant to work with hunky gangs and instill anti-union ideas among them.

City of Contrasts

It's a city of contrasts. The beautiful buildings of the Lehigh University campus overlook some of the worst slums in the country. The palatial home of Eugene Grace isn't far from the ramshackle houses in which some of his workers live.

Once Bethlehem was famed for its vice and corruption and the wide-open dives that flourished along Third Street. Several successive city administrations have changed all that, however, and today its vice is well in hand and its corruption is under control.

But the slums that spawn vice are still there. They'll probably remain there for a long time, too, for they compose a third of the city.

What Cotton Mills Have Done for the South

ABOUT fifty-five years ago in the upcountry of South Carolina men began to form corporations and build cotton mills, and in the nineties, before the five cents cotton depression ended, they built numbers of great mills. Tenant farmers and farmers who had lost their lands came to the mills. They were fleeing from negro competition in the fields, from the standard of living that negro labor set. They did not know that, but it was so, nor were the corporations that built the mills conscious of it.

Poor people moved into the villages, into comfortable cottages, at least far more comfortable than those they left, and they had community life, churches which the companies helped to build and schoolhouses too. In those days the cottages cost about \$400 each. Much better houses are built nowadays, and they would cost perhaps \$2,000 each, the company having them erected fifty or a hundred under one contract.

In the cotton mill industry were evils, many but not all of which have disappeared. Those of gravest import are seldom thought of or mentioned, as, for example, the loss of initiative that the good treatment, or "paternalism," of the company causes. Another is that there is little outlet from the mill work into higher forms of industry, which was not the case in New England. Politicians and labor agitators do not try to correct them—as some of the companies have tried to do.

The wages paid the operatives were small and the hours were long, but, blame the corporations as you will, the truth is that many of the mills failed and had to be reorganized. Some of them steadily paid dividends, made officers and shareholders wealthy, but it is commonly forgotten that dozens and scores of mill companies have been in receiverships and that the capitalists who built them have lost many millions and in the aggregate many tens of millions of dollars.

Who were these "capitalists" of the 1890's? In two or three instances they were men worth \$250,000 or \$500,000, but the greater number of shares were bought by hundreds of men and women who had saved or who could

borrow from \$100 to \$2,500. Persons who could buy ten shares, paying for them, were "economic royalists" in those days.

When a new mill was to built the district was combed for people who could take one or five shares.

Not much of the capital came from the North except that makers of machinery often accepted one-third of of the price of what they sold in shares, which they sold as soon as the shares were marketable. "Commission merchants" in the North lent money to mills, and many of them were creditors to whom Shylock would have been amateurish—we remember some of them sourly to this day.

Southern "capitalists" built the mills, merchants, contractors, lawyers, cotton buyers, small town bankers, traveling men, in one case a preacher, who were ambitious for themselves, who wanted to "build up the town" and to "create payrolls." Many of them lost their money—but the mills that were reorganized after receiverships went on gave tens of thousands of people wages. That is how the capitalistic system worked.

Your government, which distrusts capitalists, which calls them names, "economic tyrants" and so forth, has tried to do something for the broken down farmers, not asking the people who have saved money to take stock in its enterprises but compelling them to do so by taxation—taxing even the man who can afford a pack of cigarettes, go to a movie or buy a little "gas." It bought a plantation in Lee county, it is selling "unit farms" on thirty years time, and it has spent at the lowest figure \$11,000 on each of them. It proposes to sell them for about \$6,000, taking a loss of \$5,000 on them, which means that you, you taxpayers, and your children, take that loss.

Do you who read this article think that the capitalist of the 1890's, if they had formed farm companies instead of textile companies, would have spent \$11,000 of stockholders' money entrusted to them on fifty or seventy-five acre farms? Do you think that men like Captain John Montgomery, D. E. Converse, Colonel James D. Ham-



mett, Colonel Lawrence Orr, Ernest Lucas, the Baileys of Clinton, Captain James L. Coker, Foster McKissick and Captain Smyth (he still lives and was one of the ablest of pioneers) would manage farm companies as your "humanitarian" government mismanages them? If the cotton mills had been built as wastefully as the government develops farms there would be no cotton mills in South Carolina. The mills were trustees of the shareholders' money—and you taxpayers, God help you, are shareholders in these farm companies.

In South Carolina about 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 acres of 19,000,000 acres are idle. They are not as a rule highly fertile lands, but they can nearly all be "brought up" in a little while by thrift and industry. In this country, they say, are 13,000,000 persons, like the lands, unemployed—and your government is forcing you who have jobs, whether you are carpenters or bankers, to support them (unemployed workers, musicians, actors and artists included) in the great cities where most of the wealthy people live!

Fancy a few dozen men undertaking now to organize farm companies as men organized cotton mills—would they spend \$11,000 on each "unit farm" or fifty or seventy-five acres? Ask a man of sense that question—and he will tell you that you are a fool for asking it. Even with present-day costs of construction a farm of fifty acres can be bought and equipped as well as the average small farm is now equipped in Calhoun County for \$3,000—lots of right good land in that county can be had at \$20 an acre.

Suppose that a company with a capital of \$500,000 paid in should be formed in Charleston to set up a farming business in Calhoun, what would happen? Before it was fairly started the "uplifters," backed by government, would be on the track of its organizers and promoters. They would be accused of all manner of inhuman cruelties to tenants and share-croppers. The writers for New York's "liberal" magazines would come down hard upon them. Tax-leviers, federal, state, county, would look upon them as legitimate prey—they are showing no mercy to cotton mills and other corporations now.

Everybody these days hates a capitalist. He is a "tory," he is a "reactionary"—but he can set a fifty acre farm going on one-third of \$11,000. Hate of capitalists is taught in Washington, and their great sin is that often they are competent.

Have you ever heard of anyone doing anything to make a country and give employment who did not become a capitalist? "Oh, yes, there was Johnny Appleseed." Capitalists who have made South Carolina all that it is in a material way began with no capital except their brains and courage and character. They had no more to begin with than Henry Ford had! Time was when old Henry and his wife could scarcely own a cow.

There are only two systems. One is capitalistic. The other is slave. Germany, Russia, Italy have the slave system.—*Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.*

Party of European Textile Specialists Due Here August 5th

A group of about 100 members of the International Association of Chemists-Colorists and other textile specialist from France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland Roumania, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Portu-

gal, and Holland are due to arrive in this country about August 5th on a pleasure as well as a study tour, Oscar A. Geier, of Richards & Geier, patent and trademark attorneys, makes known.

Mr. Geier says this group is under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Ing. O. Mecheels, president of the International Association of Chemists-Colorists, and director of the Textile College, M. Gladbach and M. Marcel Melliand, publisher and editor of the Melliand textile publications.

The group expects to arrive on the S. S. Deutschland, due in New York August 5th, and after visiting some of the important textile plants in the neighborhood of New York, will leave for Boston, then will proceed to Albany, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, and expect to be back in New York on August 16, where they will be entertained at the Chemists' Club by members of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, chairman, L. S. Zisman, and the American Association of Textile Technologists, president, Dr. Joseph F. X. Harold.

Mr. Geier will deliver a speech on that evening to the visitors and members of the different associations present, on the difference between European patent systems and our own. If the time permits it, there will be other speakers. The rest of the evening will be devoted to general discussion on textile problems here and abroad.

The group will leave this country again for Europe on August 17, on the S. S. Hamburg.

U. S. Uses More Cotton Bagging

Washington, D. C.—The Surplus Commodities Corporation informed Senator Caraway, Democrat of Arkansas, that it was using cotton bags whenever possible to pack commodities purchase to relieve market conditions and distributed through relief agencies.

An aide of Mrs. Caraway said she wrote corporation officials several weeks ago, at the request of Arkansas cotton planters, asking that cotton bags be used for flour purchased by the corporation.

A reply received later, he added, said 1,380,000 barrels of flour were purchased in June, and 1,168,000 barrels were packed in cotton bags for distribution. The letter said also that the corporation would try to encourage the use of cotton bags in any future program.

Rust Brothers To Manufacture 1,000 Pickers a Year

Memphis, Tenn.—The Rust Brothers, inventors of a mechanical cotton picker, will build a manufacturing plant here with a capacity of 1,000 machines annually, it was announced recently.

John Rust said that two types of the mechanical picker would be manufactured. One will be the large double-unit tandem picker, mounted on its own tractor, and primarily intended for large plantation operations. This picker will do the work of 100 hand-pickers, he said. The other type will be an improvement of the original single-unit picker, pulled by a tractor, and sold at a low cost for the farmer who owns only a few acres of land.

A few of the Rust pickers are being used by large-scale farmers this year.

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Ethel Thomas Dabbs, Novelist and "Industrial Peacemaker"

By Alice McFarland, in Charlotte (N. C.) Observer

ETHEL THOMAS DABBS, novelist and editor of Charlotte, got her first thrills as a writer when she saw her first work in print, while she was a pupil in the little one-room log school house where she received her education.

She was the daughter of an Anson county farmer; and when she was fifteen she married a farmer, who proved to be far more sympathetic toward her writing talent than her parents had been. He was very proud of the stories that she wrote, and generously told her that he would rather eat cold meals than have her neglect her talent.



When Mrs. Thomas had been married several years and was the mother of two children, she received her first check for a story. It was a Christmas story, for which the editor of the *Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer*, who had been publishing her work for some time without remuneration, paid her ten dollars. From that time on he rewarded her with occasional checks.

In the summer of 1894, Mr. Thomas's entire crop was destroyed by a cyclone.

With their year's income gone, Mr. and Mrs. Dabbs sold their farm and with their three small children moved to Union, S. C., where they obtained employment in a textile mill.

Finding conditions unpleasant there, they went to Newberry, S. C., where they received good wages, were well treated, and lived comfortably. They remained in Newberry almost sixteen years.

In the midst of the work and responsibilities of these busy years, Mrs. Thomas kept on with her writing. She continued to send stories and feature articles to the *Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer*. Her kind friend, the editor, with a keen appreciation of her talent, wanted to get her out of the cotton mills and enable her to devote her whole time to writing; so in 1910 he offered her the assistant editorship of the paper, at a salary of twelve dollars a week to begin, supplemented by extra pay for special articles. She gladly accepted the offer, and the family moved to Wadesboro, where Mr. Thomas engaged in farm work again.

Mrs. Thomas remained with the Wadesboro paper two years; and then the editor of the *Mill News*, published in Charlotte, offer her a better opportunity as editor of the home department of the paper. For this work she was exceptionally well fitted on account of her experience

as a mill operative. She knew just how to write the things that would appeal to the mill people. She took the pen name "Aunt Becky Ann Jones," and wrote in a genial, sympathetic and often humorous style that at once endeared her to the readers.

She traveled extensively in the interest of the *Mill News*, to extend its circulation and also obtain material for her department; and thus she had the opportunity to observe conditions in many mill communities all over the South.

In her work Mrs. Thomas (now Mrs. Dabbs) has always been interested in bringing about a friendly feeling between labor and capital. This has always been appreciated by both sides. She is very popular among the workers because she knows them and has been one of them; and her popularity among the mill superintendents and presidents is equally as great because she appreciates their kind and friendly attitude toward the workers and emphasizes this in her writing. There is not a cotton mill superintendent in the entire South who does not know and esteem "Becky Ann." Their office doors are always open for her; and even though there may be a long line of people with important business waiting outside, Aunt Becky never has to wait. She is often spoken of as "the best-loved cotton mill woman in the South."

While with the *Mill News* Mrs. Dabbs published her first novels, "Only a Factory Boy," "The Better Way," "Will Allen—Sinner," "The Way of a Man," "For Her Children's Sake," and "Bobbie's Bonus." She also published a collection of humorous sketches entitled "Me an' Jeems."

"The Better Way," a plea for co-operation between labor and capital, made a tremendous hit with mill owners. It is her most famous book and has more than once been the means of averting a strike. After reading this book, the president of the Marshall Field Mills at Spray conceived the idea of giving Mrs. Thomas a trip to Chicago to acquaint her with the Marshall Field Mills in that city, since she could write so interestingly and truthfully of mill conditions. She had a wonderful ten-day trip to Chicago as the guest of the Marshall Field Company, as a result of which she wrote some interesting articles for her paper.

The other novels which Mrs. Dabbs has published besides those named are "Hearts of Gold," "From Ball Room to Weave Room," "Truth Crushed to Earth," "The Man Without a Friend," "Driven From Home," "Every Knee Shall Bow," "The Way of a Woman," and "Alice in Blunderland"—fourteen volumes, all told.

"Alice in Blunderland," her latest deals with the trouble at the Loray Mills in Gastonia a few years ago, when Chief of Police Aderholt was slain. The heroine of the

(Continued on Page 12)

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Personal News

J. G. Sandee, after two years' rest in Florida, has returned to the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills as overseer of carding and dyeing.

Walter M. Dixon, employee of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has announced his candidacy for the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Spartanburg County.

R. W. Arrington, of Greenville, S. C., vice-president of Union Bleachery, will be one of three employers serving on the State Advisory Council of the South Carolina Employment Service.

Fred L. Still, formerly with the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan group, Greer, S. C., and more recently with the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has been made superintendent of the Mathews Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.

Lake E. Terrell, formerly of Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to the position of superintendent of Best Manufacturing Co., Gainesville, Ga., a silk throwing plant. Mr. Terrell is a graduate of Clemson College, in chemical engineering.

T. F. Cuddy has been named superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc., High Point, N. C.

R. B. Scott has been promoted from loom fixer to assistant overseer of weaving at Erwin Cotton Mills, No. 3, at Cooleemee, N. C.

Joe A. Lyons, Jr., night superintendent of Orr Mill, and Chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, will serve as one of three employers on the State Advisory Council of the South Carolina Employment Service.

Joe E. Patterson, second hand of spinning at Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., has been selected by Sheriff Martin as a deputy. Mr. Patterson has been a resident of Piedmont for 35 years.

Cocker Addresses Gastonia Rotary Club

George Cocker, president of the Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., of Gastonia, N. C., recently made a travel talk before the Rotary Club of Gastonia. Mr. Cocker, who sells a large part of his machines in foreign countries, spent a considerable portion of last summer in Europe and a portion of the winter in South America.

Calco Chemical Makes Changes in Personnel

The Calco Chemical Co., Inc., of Bound Brook, N. J., announces that John H. Grady, formerly manager of the Boston office of John Campbell & Co., has become associated with their Boston office.

George C. Lommel, formerly vice-president of John Campbell & Co., New York, is now associated with the main office in Bound Brook.

Robert P. Wood, formerly in the finishing business, is now connected with the Calco office in Providence.

Cross Mill Village Has Garden Contest

Marion, N. C.—Howard Bradburn was the winner of the garden contest recently held at the Cross Mill village, prizes being awarded to 21 persons having the best flower gardens and showing the best general improvement of grounds in the Cross Mill village. Bill Lonon was the second prize winner. The judges, Mrs. B. F. Bray, Mrs. L. D. Coone, and Rev. P. W. Tucker, awarded three third prizes to J. B. Carrigan, E. V. Cuthberton, and W. G. Wilson. Fourth prizes were given Fred Carrigan, Will McCormack, and Burley Davis.

Gulick Elected Chairman of Board of National Oil Products

Charles P. Gulick, founder and former president of National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., chemical manufacturers, recently announced that at the June meeting of the Board of Directors he was elected to the newly created office of Chairman of the Board.

John H. Barton, previously vice-president, was elected

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Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
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room since the advent of the HIGH
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Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

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HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St. Boston

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JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

president, and Thomas A. Printon, former general sales manager of the Industrial Division, was elected vice-president in charge of industrial sales.

Other officers of the company are: Perc S. Brown, vice-president; G. Daniel Davis, vice-president; Ralph Wechsler, treasurer; and Albert A. Vetter, secretary.

Mr. Gulick stated that the company had recently expanded its plant facilities at Harrison, Chicago, and Cedartown, Ga., and is preparing for a substantial increase in its general business.

Spinning Mills Push Up Output To 91.9%

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during June at 91.9 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 89.3 per cent during May this year, and 137.0 per cent during June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 26,472,512 of which 21,143,989 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,520,732 and 21,341,750 for May this year, and 26,936,610 and 24,555,716 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totaled 5,665,803,709 or an average of 214 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,449,312,478 and 205 for May this year, and 8,595,344,260 and 319 for June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,793,572, of which 16,201,380 were active

at some time during the month, compared with 18,807,688 and 16,026,524 for May this year, and 18,881,346 and 17,790,026 for June last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing states for June totaled 4,538,742,010 or an average of 242 hours per spindle in place, compared with 4,233,246,233 and 225 for May this year, and 6,655,775,826 and 353 for June last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for June by states included:

Alabama, 369,822,899 and 195; Georgia, 776,228,932 and 239; Mississippi, 46,106,680 and 221; North Carolina, 1,283,634,270 and 212; South Carolina, 1,606,725,130 and 282; Tennessee, 195,157,348 and 325; Texas, 76,192,134 and 301; Virginia, 146,066,517 and 230.

Fuller E. Callaway Memorial Held

LaGrange, Ga.—G. T. Williamson, veteran employee of Callaway Mills, placed a wreath of flowers as a tribute to the memory of the late Fuller E. Callaway, textile leader and philanthropist, as hundreds of mill employees joined in annual services on the birthday anniversary of the founder of the group of mills.

The memorial service, originated by Mr. Williamson, took place at the Callaway memorial tower, in Southeast LaGrange, which was erected in 1929 by friends and associates of Mr. Callaway. Members of the Callaway Mills Overseers Club, under the direction of its president, C. L. Lashley, were sponsors of the service.

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CHLORANTINE
FAST COLORS—
Direct dyes of
superior
fastness to light.**



FOR MASTER DYERS

Ethel Thomas Dabbs, Novelist and "Industrial Peacemaker"

(Continued from Page 8)

story is a misguided girl who joins the Communists and later discovers her mistake and manages to escape and return home.

Writes With Sympathy

In all her novels Mrs. Dabbs presents happy pictures of life in the textile mills of the South; she shows the workers that they should appreciate their fortunate circumstances and be contented, without yearning for the unionism which has become more or less a necessity in the mills of other sections, where conditions are far different. Mrs. Dabbs writes with sympathy of the workers themselves, showing them to be on the whole a sober, industrious, religious people, worthy of all respect. Her books reveal a heart in tune with humanity. She loves people, believes in them, and sees the "hearts of gold" beneath rough exteriors.

Her vivid pictures of the lives of the mill people of the South enable us to understand and appreciate them better. The characters portrayed and interpreted by her spirited pen are very real, very interesting and very lovable. We take her interpretations of these people at face value because she knows hereof she writes.

When Mrs. Dabbs had been with the *Mill News* six years, Mr. Fuller Callaway, owner of the Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga., offered her a paper of her own, *The Shuttle*, a community paper to circulate among the families employed in his mills. She went to LaGrange and edited this paper six years, living in the mill community in an attractive home furnished by the company. She spent part of her time in welfare work; and, of course, continued to write novels.

She returned to Charlotte in 1925 and took charge of the Charlotte office of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, editing a department of news of the Southern cotton mills for this paper, which is published in Boston.

Later she accepted a life contract with the Clark Publishing Company, the publishers of the *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. Mrs. Dabbs edits the "Visiting the Mills" Section of this periodical, and has correspondents in mill communities all over the South, who send her local news items.

Ever a Peace-Worker

Mrs. Dabbs is ever on the alert for opportunities to promote a friendly spirit between labor and capital. She oftentimes averts strikes by making the would-be strikers see how well situated they are and how kind the mill companies are to them. She has sometimes visited strikers with gifts of vegetables from her garden, and has taken the opportunity to drop a few tactful words designed to encourage better feeling. On one occasion, when a superintendent discharged a foreman on account of a letter which he wrote to a newspaper and which the superintendent misinterpreted because when printed it contained a few errors in punctuation, Mrs. Dabbs wrote to the superintendent explaining the misinterpretation and reminding him what a loyal worker the foreman had been for a term of years. The result was that the foreman was reinstated in his position.

Mrs. Dabbs travels extensively in the interest of the *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. In her travels she neglects no opportunity for doing a kind deed. On a recent visit to the mill community in LaGrange, Ga., where she was formerly a welfare worker, she found a young widow, the mother of two small children, sick and in need. She was suffering with cancer, and, lacking the means to secure the care which she needed, had resigned herself to die.

Mrs. Dabbs went at once to the superintendent of the mill and told him of the case. "Will you let this woman, who has worked for you faithfully all these years, lie there and die of neglect?" she said to him.

The superintendent arranged for hospital and medical care for the invalid. She recovered; Mrs. Dabbs brought her to Charlotte and secured a position for her; and in the course of time she married happily.

Mrs. Dabbs makes all her trips in her automobile which she has driven 65,000 miles. She has recently returned from an extended trip through the Southwestern States and Mexico, during which she accomplished a great deal of writing.

As full of pep and enthusiasm as a young girl, Mrs. Dabbs has no thought of retiring; not for a long, long time.

PRECISION BOBBINS

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Uniform in Size

Uniform in Finish

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

NASHUA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE - D.C. RAGAN

HIGH POINT, N.C.

Better Grade of Cotton To Regain Lost U. S. Trade

Washington, D. C.—Agriculture Department experts hope to regain lost trade in the world market for the American cotton farmer by improving his staple.

They are preparing to inaugurate this summer free cotton classing and market news services for growers throughout the South and West who will co-operate in the improvement campaign.

To receive these new services, cotton farmers must bind themselves into groups pledged to grow only the one variety of cotton that has been found most suited to their particular area. This is to prevent cross pollination of inferior grades with that which has been selected as best for the community.

Congress authorized free grading and news service April 13, 1937, but did not appropriate funds for their establishment until last session. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, \$225,000 was provided for the work.

Twofold in purpose, the program is expected by its sponsors to yield the farmer more prompt returns by enabling him to enjoy premiums which are now seldom realized on local markets under the system of "hog round" buying. Officials said lack of classification services works to the advantage of the large operator, who buys up better grade staples at the price paid for average grades in the local market and then sells in more central markets where premiums are offered for longer fiber.

Various cotton price studies made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have shown that prices received by growers are largely based on the average quality of the cotton sold in the local market.

"The present system affords no incentive to the farmer to improve his staple," said C. W. Kitchen, acting chief of the bureau. "As a matter of fact the producer of inferior grades receives some premium inasmuch as the other cotton grown in the community raises somewhat the average price.

"The new services we are offering should correct this situation. Of course the man who produces the poorer cotton will have to take a discount that he does not now face. But that is exactly why the program should succeed.

"If we improve the average grade of American cotton we will certainly win back some of our lost trade. In recent years many foreign countries have greatly improved their crop by strict enforcement of planting regulations, and in some they permit only the planting of seed that has been issued through government dispensaries."

Application forms for community organizations may be submitted to field offices maintained by the bureau in Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, Austin and El Paso. Within sixty days the bureau expects to open about five additional field offices to carry out the grading services and direct dissemination of latest quotations on the cotton market. Sites of these new offices will be determined by the interest shown on the part of farmers in forming associations or corporations.

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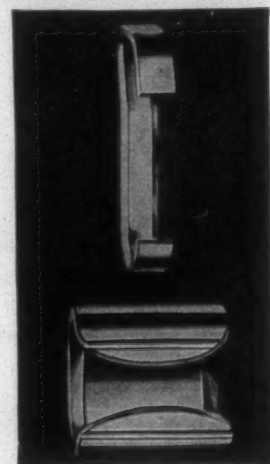
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A Traveler for Every Fibre

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CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Junius M. Smith - - - - - Vice-President and Business Manager
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Single Copies	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10

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It may be that some people in the North will become incensed over these articles which picture more or less isolated and exceptional conditions and we can not blame them.

We have been made angry many times, in fact hundreds of times, by similar articles written about the South and especially the textile industry of the South. These six articles, probably the first of their kind ever written, have reversed the situation and we have not much doubt that some of those who have read with zest and appreciation, the multitude of articles written about the South, will resent the Ashmore articles.

There is no denying that these articles present

somewhat unusual and exceptional conditions, in the North, but there is also no denying that the reporter has presented a truthful and accurate picture of the points which he visited.

The National Child Labor Committee and *Collier's Weekly* have taken the lead in finding exceptional and unusual conditions in the South and presenting them as typical of this section, but they have not been alone because many have been those who have misrepresented us. The best citizens of the North have always been willing to allow the South to handle its own problems just as they claimed an equal right to handle their own, but ever since the Civil War there has been an element, in the North, who have seemed impressed with the idea that their mission in life was to make rules and regulations for the people of the South and who have sought to enact laws which would require Southern people to conduct themselves according to standards fixed by them.

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The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Chicago, Ill., has overruled the National Labor Relations Board and said:

We are compelled to so hold in order to avoid placing our approval upon such activities as they (the strikers) engaged in.

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The decision was in the case of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, of North Chicago, who had been ordered to re-employ 92 persons

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This shows that for the period covered male workers in the cotton textile industry of the North worked 5.4 per cent more hours than the male workers in the South and that the female workers in the North worked 6.1 per cent more hours than the female workers in the South.

Complete figures published in the book, showing actual average working hours per week for the cotton textile industry, September, 1937, were as follows:

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East	38.6
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Middle Atlantic States	39.5
Alabama	38.7
Georgia	35.3
North Carolina	36.9
South Carolina	35.3
FEMALE	
United States	34.9
East	35.6
South	34.5
Massachusetts	35.4
New Bedford	35.2
Other New England States	36.0
Middle Atlantic States	33.9
Alabama	37.4
Georgia	32.9
North Carolina	33.8
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4,000 Feet Elevation—Average Temperature—67°

Golf—Tennis—Fishing—Riding

American Plan—Reasonable Rates

For Further Information, Write

JACK G. CRAFT, Manager

Mill News Items

LA FOLLETTE, TENN.—W. M. Matlock, formerly superintendent of the Hickory (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, and his brother, J. J. Matlock, are organizing a hosiery mill for this place.

HELENA, ARK.—The Walldridge Knitting Mills are being moved from Dayton, Tenn., to this place. They have 57 knitting machines which are operated on half hose and anklets. W. R. Spivey is sole owner.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The First National Bank of Burlington, on July 18th, foreclosed a mortgage on the S. Y. W. Hosiery Mill here and following expiration of a ten-day grace period allotted for possible appearance of other potential purchasers, took over the property on its bid of slightly more than \$25,000.

CRAMERTON, N. C.—The Mays and Mayflower units of the Cramerton Mills, Inc., have resumed operations after closing down on June 30, so that operatives might have the week of the Fourth of July as a holiday season. The mills resumed operations on Monday, July 11. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of fine combed yarns and fine cotton and rayon fabrics.

NAPLES, N. C.—The Biltmore Hosiery Company, Inc., manufacturers of women's full-fashioned hosiery, using one dozen full-fashioned machines, announces plans for the installation of six additional machines for the manufacture of the same type of hosiery. The company has begun the construction of an addition in which this new equipment will be installed. It will be one-story.

CONCORD, N. C.—Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works is installing a new wide Sanforizing machine in anticipation of an increased demand from the drapery and slip cover trade.

The new machine will handle up to 60-inch goods, and is expected to start operating about August 15th.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—J. W. Norwood, of Greenville, S. C., filed suit in Guilford Superior Court here against Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc., of High Point, N. C., asking judgment against defendant mills for \$17,860, with certain interest charges, and further asking that defendant firm be placed in receivership for protection of creditors and conservation of assets.

Judge H. Hoyle Sink has signed an order directing defendant to appear in Guilford Superior Court here, on August 8th, at 10 a. m., before Judge Henry A. Grady to show cause why the petition of plaintiff should not be granted.

Plaintiff alleges that on April 1st, E. C. Power & Co., of Greenville, S. C., issued six inland bills of exchange on defendant mills and that plaintiff subsequently purchased said bills in good faith, and avers that they have been presented, as they came due, and none has been paid. The six bills total \$17,860, with maturity dates ranging from May 27th to July 5, 1938, it is averred.

Mill News Items

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.—The Minneola Manufacturing Company has expended approximately \$75,000 on an improvement program, which has put the machinery and buildings of the company in excellent condition. Some new machinery was installed and other revamped.

BELMONT, N. C.—Ground was broken July 13 for the new \$40,000 building that is to house the Belmont Throwing Corp., a \$200,000 industry to be established here as soon as constructed and machinery installed. The plant will employ 100 people, 75 of whom will be girls.

The new structure is to be erected on East Airline Street. W. S. Lee Engineering Corp. of Charlotte, is in charge.

No contract was let for its erection. Plans for the building call for a modern structure, fireproof and air-conditioned. It is expected it will be completed within 60 days.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—With the sale of the main buildings to a warehouse firm, hope entertained of the Lowe Mill being operated as a textile plant has been abandoned. The property has just been purchased by Huntsville men, Walter Laxson, Jr., Raymond Arnold and O. R. Moseley and D. T. Manget, of Newnan, Ga., for a cash consideration of \$50,000. They are associated with Magnet Cotton Company and plan to convert the buildings into a cotton warehouse. The property was purchased from John F. Ames, of Selma, Ala., head of the Ames Bag Company, who acquired it two years ago. Mr. Ames had sold the machinery some time ago.

The warehouse firm, Laxson, Arnold Warehouse Company, expects to be ready for business soon with storage space for 25,000 bales of cotton provided in three brick structures.

WHILEVILLE, VA.—A new hosiery mill, which is being established here by C. C. Carpenter and Albert B. Carpenter, will soon begin operations in the manufacture of men's hosiery in the building which formerly housed the Inspiration Hosiery Mills, which had been purchased by these men. The building has been modernized and put into excellent condition for the new industry.

Approximately 60 operatives will constitute the initial operating personnel of the mill, which has been equipped with the most modern machinery.

The Carpenters were formerly of Marion, N. C., where they operated the Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill, which they recently sold to Albert C. Hewitt, Jr.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Empire Knitting Company, of Philadelphia, is moving its machinery and equipment to Statesville and officials are planning to have the plant in operation here in the near future. The plant will occupy the brick building on the corner of Front and Trade streets, which the company has purchased.

The company manufactures sweaters. For a number of years the company has bought yarn from the Statesville Cotton Mill and removal of the plant here will save the freight, besides favorable labor conditions here. The plant will give employment to about 50 local people.



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BASED ON RESEARCH

One Barrel of *Caro-Gant*
Replaces Three Barrels
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Composition—Caro-Gant is a pure, one-piece Warp Dressing with all objectionable features eliminated. Guaranteed 99.6% active ingredients; contains no water, metallic chlorides or other salts.

Effectiveness—Caro-Gant in the size-box sets the standard for clean slashers and looms, quality cloth, and high weave-room production.

Economy—Being almost 100% pure, it goes further—one (1) pound of Caro-Gant will replace 2 to 4 pounds of other sizing compounds, at a considerable saving in slashing-costs.

Other Special Features—Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

Write for a demonstration, which puts you under no obligations.

Reprints on "Notes on Cotton-Warp Sizing" gladly sent gratis upon request.

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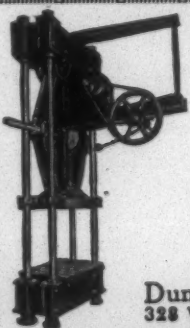
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Some straight from the shoulder facts which every textile manufacturer and worker should know.

Price 25c

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For sale by

Clark Publishing Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Charles Bond Co. Marks Golden Anniversary

In celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of his now extensive manufacturing and mill supply business, a surprise dinner was tendered on July 22nd to Charles Bond, founder and president of Charles Bond Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The affair, held in the Banquet Room of Kugler's Restaurant, was planned entirely by employees and was attended by 138 officers and employees of the company and its three associated companies, Bond Foundry and Machine Company, Christiana Machine Company and Bond Engineering Works, Ltd., of all of which Mr. Bond is also president.



Charles Bond

Many of those present were members of the Bond Quarter-Century Club, composed of those employees

whose terms of continuous service cover twenty-five years or more.

To further mark the occasion, a gift of a sterling silver compote was presented to Mr. Bond on behalf of the employees of the four companies by Bidwell Shaver, salesman for Charles Bond Company and oldest employee in point of service, having been with the firm for the past 44 years.

Community singing, entertainment and dancing to the music of an orchestra were enjoyed by those present following the dinner.

On July 24, 1888, Mr. Bond, then only 24 years of age, opened a small shop on a side street in the heart of Philadelphia's textile district where he began the manufacture and sale of mill supplies, principally for the textile trades.

From this small beginning, the business has grown by successive steps as new lines of manufacture and new departments were added, until today Charles Bond Company is recognized as one of the largest mill supply houses in the East, and, with its associated companies, ranks among the leading manufacturers of power transmission and materials handling equipment and accessories.

The company has occupied its present location at 617-619 Arch Street for the past 20 years. Four years ago the adjoining building (621-623 Arch Street) was acquired to house the rapidly growing gear department and to provide additional office and warehousing space. These two buildings directly connect with the large five-story building on Cherry Street, which houses the leather belting, textile leather and flexible coupling factories and machine shops.

The various phases of the company's diversified activities are handled by separate departments, each headed by a member of the firm.

The financial affairs of the company are in the hands of Miss M. Florence Bond, who, as secretary-treasurer, has taken an active part in the business for many years.

Continuing to hold its importance since the earliest days of the business, the manufacture and distribution of

leather belting and textile leather specialties has been in recent years under the direction of C. Carter Bond, one of the founder's sons. In addition to manufacturing standard flat oak belting, the company also manufactures belting of special tannages, including "Bondaron" special tanned round belting, which is widely distributed through mill supply houses.

Textile leathers, such as check straps, lug straps, harness straps, bumper straps, pickers, etc., are also made from this Bondaron leather, which is tanned with the hair on. Sheep skins for covering cotton spinning rolls are furnished through this department.

Other departments of the concern include a Flexible Coupling department, in charge of Joseph B. Bond, another son of the founder, while J. R. Grundy, inventor of the Grundy flexible insulated coupling, continues to supervise the manufacturing and development work; the Stock Gear department, directed by Louis B. Bond; the Power Transmission department; and the Materials Handling department.

Cotton Consumption Up in June

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during June totaled 442,742 bales of lint and 56,106 of linters, compared with 524,684 and 60,464 during May this year, and 680,521 and 67,519 during June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 was reported as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,416,161 bales of lint and 259,965 of linters, compared with 1,585,551 and 258,337 on May 31 this year, and 1,549,460 and 269,502 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,696,667 bales of lint and 70,517 of linters, compared with 10,058,430 and 80,221 on May 31 this year, and 3,090,479 and 62,710 on June 30 last year.

Imports during June totaled 15,184 bales, compared with 20,038 during May this year, and 35,953 during June last year.

Exports for June totaled 175,878 bales of lint and 15,378 of linters, compared with 193,002 and 13,791 for May this year, and 229,639 and 18,664 for June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 21,143,988, compared with 21,341,750 during May this year, and 24,588,398 during June last year.

Cotton consumed in cotton-growing states during June totaled 375,022 bales, compared with 355,895 during May this year, and 568,215 during June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing states, 1,163,221 bales, compared with 1,316,307 on May 31 this year, and 1,231,485 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing states, 9,613,161 bales, compared with 9,973,762 on May 31 this year, and 2,989,069 on June 30 last year.

Cotton spindles active during June in cotton-growing states numbered 16,201,380, compared with 15,026,524 during May this year, and 17,791,192 during June last year.

Nation-Wide CONFIDENCE

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Texas, textile manufacturers are using our Service.

This nation-wide confidence is based not on one thing but many. A third of a century's experience in the manufacture, repairing, and moving of every type of Textile Machinery is one factor.

A modernly equipped plant located in the center of the textile industry is another.

An impressive record for completing all work on schedule, or ahead of schedule, is another.

Our fitness for executing jobs of any magnitude—anywhere—is recognized by Textile Mills.

When the same mills employ us year after year it indicates unmistakably that every single angle of product and personnel must be 100 per cent.

Profit by the experience of others. Let us serve you.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*Manufacturers, Repairers, Movers and Erectors of
Cotton Mill Machinery*

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**TEXTILE MILLS
Have Been Using
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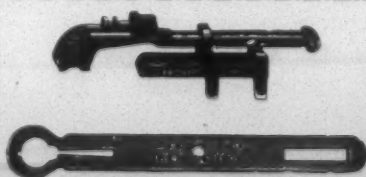
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Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

Bristol, R. I.

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton goods continued moderate last week, sales again falling below production.

Print-cloths business was comparatively quiet, but mills maintained prices in the face of persistent second hand sales.

Sheetings and other classes of gray cloths sold in light quantities with prices showing a hardening tendency.

Finished goods were considerably less active than during any week within the last month. Most buyers had already acquired yardage to the extent of their immediate visible needs and often in excess of these requirements. The recently announced price advances were firmly maintained and buyers showed signs of anticipating further increases within the next few weeks.

Among those handling fine gray goods a disposition of patience is remarked in view of the increasing conviction that prices above current levels will be inevitable. It is taken for granted that when another contract covering movement opens up selling prices on a number of cloths will be approximately those available at present. There is no overlooking the fact that buyers had sought to cover for deliveries extending to the close of the year. Considering that prices were below production costs, mills avoided selling farther ahead than through September in nearly all cases.

The result is that the bulk of spring covering remains to be done for mills making lawns, various sheers and special constructions.

A number of mills handling fall style cottons were being pressed for rush deliveries to meet buyer requirements to enable retailers to build up seasonable inventories.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	15
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6¼
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Reports from spinners indicate that for the past few weeks sales and shipments have been considerably larger than was thought at the time. Sales for single combed yarn were largest for any comparable period back to December, 1936, while ply yarn sales reached their highest total since March, 1937.

Shipments also improved, though less markedly, and combed yarn production necessarily has been increased accordingly. At the present rate of shipments, there has been sold approximately five weeks' production. Prices, also, while not measuring up to spinners' ideas, have made a definite improvement.

This has been the first time in many months that the rate of combed yarn purchases has so far exceeded the rate of deliveries. The last previous occasion was on a much smaller scale last January. As compared with then, buyers' confidence has visibly improved. But this has not lasted long enough to permit spinners to substantially better their own position as regards their manufacturing margins for income. It is indicated that this will govern their policy as to re-establishment of normal production schedules later this summer and in the fall.

There has been a let-down in buying during the past week, but this is viewed by most as being a natural consequence of the recent buying spurt. A buying spurt is usually followed by a period of mopping up by those buyers who got into the market just prior to a price rise for investment or speculation purposes, and are now releasing some of their stocks.

Spinners' agents are largely concerned with keeping old contract deliveries up to the improved standard attained earlier this month. If this can be done, most yarn spinners will be able to operate for weeks without competing with the lower prices offered by the aforementioned mopping up offerings.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
26s	22
30s	25
36s	28
40s	29½

Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
26s	22
30s	25
40s	29½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18½
10s	19½
12s	20½
16s	21½
20s	23½
26s	24½
30s	25½
36s	29½
40s	30½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21½
26s	24½
30s	25½
40s	30½

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
20s	22
30s	28

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	20½
16s	21
20s	21½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15½
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

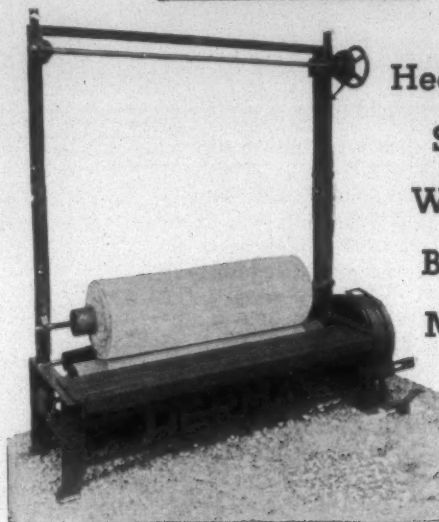
8s, 2-ply	14½
8s, 2 and 4-ply	15
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s, 2-ply	16
14s, 2-ply	16½
16s, 2-ply	18½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	17½
10s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20½
22s	21
24s	21½
26s	22
28s	24
30s	25

For Tight Evenly Wound Rolls — Install

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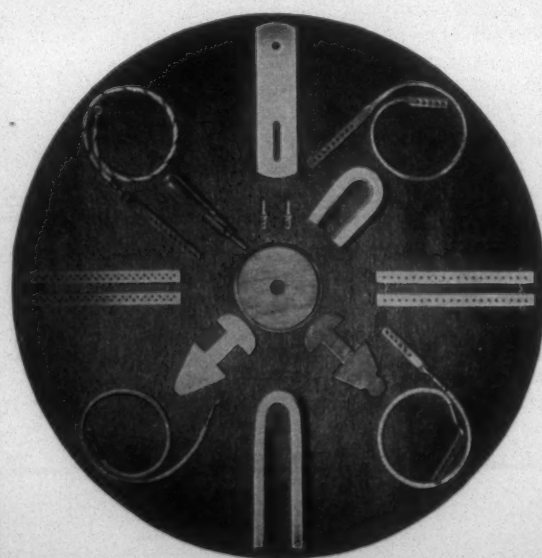
**Heavy Duty
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Batching
Machine**

Adjustment rack tension assures tight evenly wound rolls. This machine can be used alone or in conjunction with any other machine. Extensively used for winding burlap from folds to tubes or shells.

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Millbury, Massachusetts

POSITION WANTED—Auburn graduate, electrical 1934, textile 1935. 3 years' experience, maintenance, supply room, overhauling, cotton mills, LaGrange, Ga. Age 30. Address "HDH," care Textile Bulletin.

Japan Rayon Textile Exports Decline

Yokohama.—Exports of Japanese rayon textiles and yarn for May decreased heavily from April, according to the Osaka Cotton Industry Society. Exports of yarn amounted to 1,035,300 pounds, worth 815,217 yen, and those of textiles were 27,424,594 square yards, worth 8,762,128 yen.

Yarn went off 286,400 pounds and 233,988 yen from the month before. Textiles declined 3,173,965 square yards and 834,005 yen. These exports have been falling since early this year, reflecting general export de-

Army Opens Bids On Cotton Cloth

Philadelphia.—Army bids under Invitation 12 will be opened here August 12 on 1,300,000 square yards of 8.2 ounce cotton khaki cloth, or equivalent yardage in 28 to 57-inch. Deliveries F. O. B. Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot are to commence as soon as possible and be completed within 210 days from notification of the contract award.

On August 17, under Invitation 11, the local depot will open bids on behalf of the Civilian Conservation Corps on a total of 100,000 bleached cotton pillowcases, 42 by 38½ inches (torn length) for deliveries to Philadelphia, Chicago, San Antonio, and San Francisco depots, the deliveries commence as soon as practical and be completed within 160 days from notification of the contract award.

Abyssinian Cotton Growing Experiments Reported Successful

Washington.—Reports have been received in Egypt that experiments in cotton cultivation which the Italian government has been conducting in Abyssinia have been successful, according to a report to the Department of Commerce by the office of the American Commercial Attache at Cairo.

The Italian undersecretary for the colonies recently stated that the growing of all varieties of cotton in Abyssinia can be successfully undertaken in a number of districts of that country, that the output would be abundant and that it would not be necessary for Italy to import cotton from abroad in the future.

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POSITION WANTED—Supervisor of statistical units: Hollerith or Powers tabulating, payroll, accounting, general detail, etc. Age 36. Excellent references, thorough mill training. Last employer liquidated. With previous company 16 years. Will accept other suitable employment anywhere, immediately. Address "J. C.," Box 425, Lawrence, Mass.

Says Machine Will Pick Cotton At \$3.50 for 1,000 Pounds

San Angelo, Tex.—Picking cotton by a one-man machine at a cost of \$3.50 per 1,500 pounds, equivalent to an average 500-pound ginned bale, compared with a hand-picking cost of \$7.50 to \$15 per bale, the latter price depending on the rate per 100 pounds paid the picker, is the claim made for the new farm equipment that is being manufactured here.

Not only does the mechanical picker operate at low cost, but it gathers the staple at the rate of two acres per hour, it was asserted by A. R. Nisbet, its inventor, who is an expert ginner. It has taken him five years to perfect the machine, he said. Preliminary experiments were made with it in cotton fields last season and the year before. It will be placed in commercial operation in the cotton fields adjacent to Corpus Christi this month, it was stated.

Mr. Nisbet declared that the new invention has demonstrated that it does not and cannot pick and half-open cotton. Cotton gathered by it grades better and brings more than hand-picked cotton, he said. The belief was expressed by Mr. Nisbet and others who have witnessed the machine operate that it will do as much for the cotton industry of today as has been done by the invention of the cotton gin. He declared that its coming into general use will take children out of the cotton fields and will entirely do away with the back-breaking work of hand-pickers. It will mean the release of thousands of field laborers during the gathering season.

Mr. Nisbet began working on mechanical cotton pickers nearly 20 years ago. Before his present successful invention he had built and discarded six machines because of imperfections.

The fact that his machine is a picker and not a stripper places it in line with efforts to produce quality cotton, Mr. Nisbet said. The cotton can be picked as it opens.

Du Pont Earns \$1.36 On Common for Six Months

Wilmington, Del.—Earnings of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for six months ended June 30, 1938, were equal to \$1.36 a share on the common stock. For the six months ended June 30, 1937, earnings were equal to \$3.41 a share on the common.

Commander Mills' Workers Get Bonus

Sand Springs, Okla.—For the fifth consecutive time Commander Mills, Inc., has given employees a bonus covering three months' operation and totaling 6 per cent of the employee's earnings for entire period. The average check was \$15 per employee.

A dinner was served to all employees in celebration of the event.

The plant has been operating on three shifts for the past year, and has enough orders on file to insure continuous operation during the remainder of the year, it is understood.

Japan Prohibits Use Of Even Mixed Cotton For Own Consumption

Yokohama.—In principle, the manufacture of textiles containing cotton, even if mixed with staple fiber, for domestic consumption ceased from July 1st, under regulations of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Textiles for home consumption that now are a mixture of cotton and staple fiber will be made entirely of staple fiber, with the exception that a certain amount of mixed textiles will be provided for the clothing of laborers and farmers "because of the difficulty of forcing them to use clothing made from staple fiber only." Regulations, all under the new program for the textile industry, will be in four sets, relating to the manufacture of cotton cloth, control of yarn and tex-

tile prices, the use of yarn and textiles.

In accordance with the policy of reducing domestic consumption of raw cotton to help the new system of linking imports of cotton with exports of cotton textiles, the manufacture of textiles from pure cotton and cotton mixed with staple fiber for use in Japan ceased, though an exception will be made for cloth intended for military use and a few other purposes to be specified.

To provide textiles for the clothing of laborers and farmers, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will have the Spinners' Association and the Cotton Textile Guild purchase at fixed prices all the yarn and textiles of cotton mixed with staple fiber that is at present on the wholesale market and turn them over to other groups for conversion into clothing. When this material is exhausted, permission will be given for the manufacture of a certain amount of mixed textiles for the same purposes.

Spinnings Gain in Australia

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce reported that production of cotton yarn in Australia has doubled in the last four years.

According to information transmitted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Sydney, Australia, there are at the present time six cotton spinning companies in that country with 68,700 spindles.

Production of cotton yarn in Australia during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1938, will aggregate 11,275,000 pounds, compared with only 5,417,000 pounds during the corresponding period four years ago, the report stated.

Since that cotton spinning industry in Australia, which now consumes about 25,000 bales of cotton annually, does not produce yarns finer than 50s, there is a highly protective import duty on nonmercerized cotton yarn, up to and including 50s.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 903-905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

ALROSE CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., A. M. Burt, 1701 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Shipping Dept., 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablan- cas and J. Casablan- cas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Engineer; Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga. Representative: American Casablan- cas Corp., P. O. Box 917, New Bedford, Mass.

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AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedartown, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedartown, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Bulst Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Small, 226 Bolling Road, Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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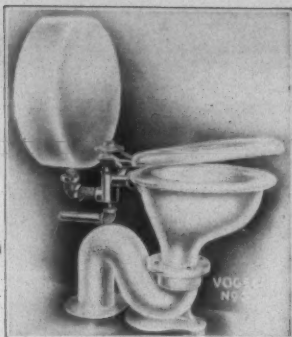
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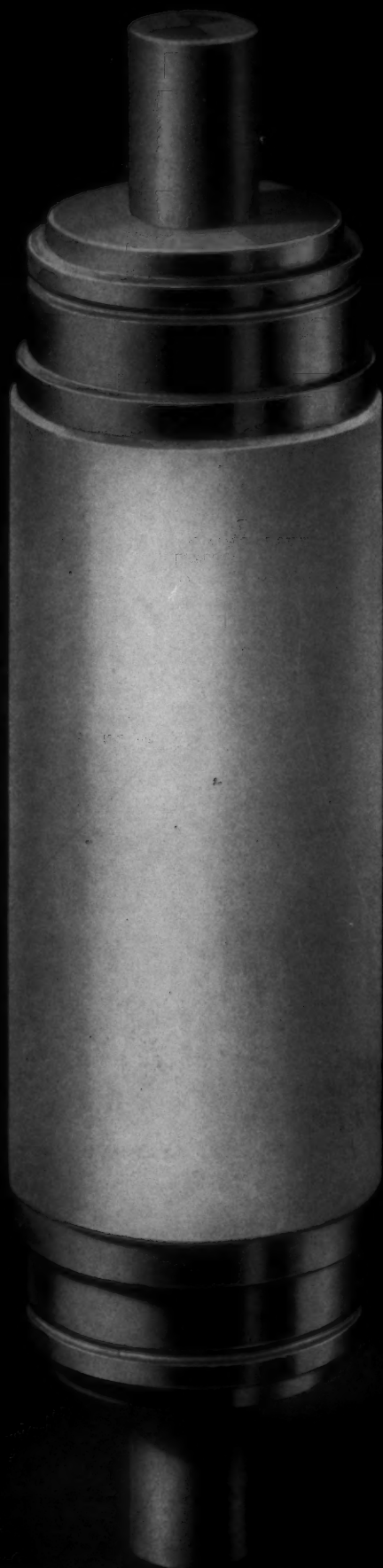
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